India can never tolerate federation with the Princes., unless they are prepared to give representative rights to the states people. But even if this be conceded, the scheme is still hedged around with safeguards and gives power to the most reactionary elements, so that the economic transformation of the country cannot ensue. Lord Zetland's statement that there was no justification in the belief that the Viceroy's leave and visit to England would be concerned with any question of change in the Constitution was badly received in India. Indians feel that the innumerable safeguards and reserved subjects are indicative of lack of confidence, and altogether unacceptable. The preamble to the Act will have to be changed and make it quite clear that India's status will be equal to that of the Dominions under the Statute of Westminster.

India must be free to liquidate the symbols of ancient wrongs and strongly urged to do so and to solve the pressing problems of poverty. The result of not doing this will be chaos and violence, which in the present international situation will be disastrous. Britain can never revert to the old method of governing India. Can we break with imperialism and inaugurate a new era of peace, enabling us to deal with the menace of Fascism with a good conscience? Many feel that it is impossible.

The instinct of aggression and the desire for domination is very strong in man. Nations as well as individuals feel this urge for dominion and the thirst for prestige. This is an important factor which is often neglected by those who see in imperialism merely *the Jogical outcome of monopoly capitalism, though, of course, it is that. We cannot condemn Germany, Italy or Japan, for we are also "in the same condemnation." It is significant that those who are ready to buoy up Fascist economies are those who are unwilling to release the strangle-hold on India. The freedom of India is bound up